Amnsements Co-Night.

CASINO—2 and 8—"Prince Methusalem."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8—" The Rajah."

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July 20, 12 m., 66°, weather clear and pleasant. WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the first stage of the International Rifle Match yesterday, the Americans made 1,078 points and the British 1,070, the Americans leading by eight points; the match will be concluded to-day by the shooting at the long ranges. There were 140 deaths from cholera Cairo on Thursday. == Several deaths from yellow fever occurred on a steamer, now at Havana, bound for New-York. Some of the officers and men of the United States steamer Lancaster, now at Hamburg, have been arrested for disorderly conduct. === The Burmese Embassy have arrived at Venice.

DOMESTIC.—The offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company throughout the country were open yesterday and at most places business was transacted with little delay === The Manchester Iron and Steel Company of Pittsburg made an assignment. = A plea for commutation of sentence was made to the Governor in behalf of Edward Hovey, the murderer. — The Tewksbury Committee reports were submitted to the Massa-chusetts Legislature. — News was received at Boston that the ship Freeman Clark was burned at the Cape of Good Hope and the bark David Dudley at Port-au-Prince. — Mrs. Cornelia Hamilton, administratrix of the estate of E. W. Ensign, recovered in Buffalo a judgment for \$613,763.88.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The telegraph companies yesterday claimed to be little delayed in their business by the s rike; the strikers professed to be confident of winning. = The success of the American reflemen caused great rejoicing. == E. W. Holbrook & Co., dry-goods merchants, failed with habilities of \$750,000. - New freight pools were formed by the railroad conference, the percentage being left to arbitration. ==== The situation in the cigar-makers' strike remained unchanged. — Denis Kearney addressed meeting at the Cooper Union. Both the striking cloakmakers and their employers declared a determination not to yield. - The Police Department bookkeeper reported that the Police Pension Fund was a failure. - Not more than one life was lost at the Brooklyn fire, = Gold value of the legal tender silver dotlar (41212 grains). 82.37 cents. = Stocks were dull, but gradually gained in prices, and closed quiet with sharp ad-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dieate warmer and clear weather, followed by inereasing cloudmess and chances of light rain. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 78°; lowest, 63°; average, 70140.

The delegates to the Central Labor Union please them in the accounts of the meeting held at Cooper Institute last evening. A large crowd greeted the speaker and listened to his wild theories without disturbance. The good order of the gathering was in striking contrast with the confusion and uproar which mark the most respectable of Central Labor Union Sunday meetings. Kearney's arguments are utterly absurd, of course; but he certainly presents them to better advantage than any of the socialistic agitators of this city who, like him, make a living by talking too much.

The Egyptians seem to be given over entirely to cowardice, recklessness and the cholera. The disease is rayaging Cairo, and the inhabitants refuse to do anything to check its progress, apparently thinking that it is of no use to struggle against Fate. Unless, therefore, the English authorities take the entire direction of affairs upon themselves, the whole country is likely to become a pesthouse. Then the danger that the epidemic may spread to Europe will be increased many times. Undoubtedly the English officials, both military and civil, will do the best they can to check the spread of the disease. In that case not only the natives of Egypt but the whole Western World may have reason to be thankful that circumstances left the Nile Land in British possession at this time.

The Liberal Ministry of England, which went into power as a peace party, once more find themselves engaged in military preparations-or to speak more carefully, perhapsmilitary precautions. A gunboat was ordered into commission a few days ago: yesterday the corvette Frolic was commanded to sail for Mauritius, and directions were sent to Aldershot to prepare four batteries of field artillery for active service. As an offset to this warlike activity, Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Paris, has started off for a holiday: the friendly M. Waddington is accredited to the Court of St. James, and has been invited to dine next Tuesday with Lord Granville, the English Foreign Secretary. All the rumors are of an amicable settlement of the Madagascar difficulties. The acrivity at the military places in England, therefore, bardly means war. Mr. Gladstone is only showing his faith in the old adage which says that in time of peace it is wise to prepare for war.

It is a satisfaction to be able to believe that no dishonesty has been practised in connection with the Police Pension Fund, for public faith in the financial management and bookkeeping of our municipal departments has been sadly shaken in the last year. The object of the fund is a good one, and we hope to see its sources of revenue adequately protected by the next Legislature. The Commissioners might be authorized to increase the Fund as they did before the Ryan case decision-by setting over to its credit the money received from fines, percentages or rewards to policemen, from the sale of unclaimed property and deductions from the pay of sick bers of the force. To do this the law under which the decision in the Ryan case was ined must be changed. But if the law- with most "uncommon assiduity." as President

makers do not see fit to do this, then some such plan might be legalized as is in vogue in the United States Army, to provide for old soldiers -the collection monthly of a certain small fraction of each man's pay. The members of the force will do their duty better if the pension fund is properly guarded and provided for.

The Americans made an excellent record at Wimbledon yesterday. They stopped shooting eight points ahead of the home team. Last year at the same stage of the match the English were nineteen points ahead. Both teams have improved upon the work done at Creedmoor in 1882. There, on the first day, the Volunteers made 1,062, and the National Guardsmen 1,043. Yesterday the former scored 1,070, and the latter 1,078. It will be seen, therefore, that the improvement of the Americans is represented by thirty-five points, and the Englishmen's by eight points, This difference in favor of our team indicates a fair chance of victory for them, if they show proportionate improvement at the long-distance ranges today. It should be remembered, however, that the Americans have always shot best over short distances. But whatever the result may be to-day, it seems certain that our representatives will deserve credit for having given the British Volunteers much harder work to win than they had a year ago.

Little or no change was visible yesterday in the situation brought about by the strike of the telegraph operators. The company showed no sign of yielding to the strikers' demands, and really did wonders toward overcoming the embarrassment in which the difficulty has placed it. The operators who are out are equally firm in their attitude, and do not even suggest a compromise. But it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good; and so the Anti-Monopolists have come to the front bravely, in the hope of making political capital for themselves. Unfortunately for them, their legal counsel does not greatly encourage the idea that much is to be gained by applying for a mandamus to compel the Western Union to do its work as if there were no strike. The company is certainly in a position to dispute the facts which the Anti-Monopolists would offer to show that it was not doing its duty. The result would be, probably, a long trial, with no practical benefit for either party to the contest at the end of it. In view of that fact, therefore, the Anti-Monopolist managers seem inclined to content themselves by suggesting little ways by which persons hostile to the Western Union can best annoy the directors and add to the difficulties of This course will hardly commend itself to the general public.

CONDITIONS OF CANDIDACY. Presidential preferences laboriously gathered at this time of this year are very much like elaborate crop reports in February. Speculators, political or other, may be amused, but men who know anything worth knowing remember that Presidential reputations are often made after this date of the previous year, that it takes a man of miraculously long wind to run from July, 1883, until November, 1884, and not get completely blown, and that the "too-previous" candidates who insist upon getting to the front about this time usually get to the rear before all is done. For instance, just now a great many Democrats are meditating "the old ticket," and others are shouting for General Butler. But it is plain enough to the experienced that a candidate may be practically forced upon the party by the results of some election this tall, or by performances in Congress next winter. There was a vast deal of preliminary shouting and outery, prior to the conventions of 1880, by friends of men who never had a real chance of nomination. General Grant was then one of the impossibilities, and Mr. Tilden another. It remains to be seen whether lapse of time has given new life to either of them.

When a convention gets itself actually assembled, and beyond the empty shouting stage is that Ohio votes for State, officers in October. The candidate who cannot make his party strong in that State has a large obstacle to overcome at the outset-one that will look bigger and more ugly every hour to the coolheaded men who do the calculating for the party, as they anticipate the contingencies of the campaign in their order. This condition does not necessarily involve an Ohio candidate for either party, but it does call for a candidate who has strength in that State. There are several Republicans who could carry Ohio with a high degree of certainty. It the Democrats can find one who has more than an even

chance, they are likely to tall down before him. Then another state of facts always stands out sharply, when men get beyond the shouting stage. A candidate cannot carry New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, if he and his party are supposed to be both adverse to the protective tariff. The Democratic party is not merely supposed, but from its long record positively known, to be hostile to that form of tariff so far as it has any beliefs whatever, or any impulses except hunger. That fact puts on the shelf Democratic aspirants by the dozen, because with them success in the great Eastern States would be impossible, while they have not tangible strength enough elsewhere to recover what would there be lost. The Republican party, on the other hand, is known to be strongly in favor of the protective system, and it is not compelled, therefore, to select its candidate with especial reference to his pop-

ularity on that question. The Presidency is quite likely to be determined next winter. When the two parties meet at Washington, leading men of each will be obliged to take position on questions that affect the votes of five great Northern States, between the Hudson and the Wabash, and, on the other hand, of some Southern States. The conduct of one or more men will be apt to make the nomination of one or of both parties. As we do not look for the success of Judge Hoadly in Ohio, it does not seem probable that his particular "boom" will outlive the year. If compelled at this distance to guess at the Democratic nominee, we should rate Mr. Randall's chances quite high. But the Republicans have yet to learn which of several leaders will become recognized as the wisest and best representative of the faith which, in all probability, will hold New-York and Pennsylvania and win Ohio and Indiana. Personal preferences that men may comfortably indulge at present, and be happy to express if by so doing they can please one who has power, will count for almost nothing when the Convention comes to consider the matter as one of

Since the era of newspapers began, most of our Presidents have made themselves. Mr. Lincoln by his detates with Mr. Douglas, General Grant by his course during the reconstruction period, Governor Hayes by his brave battle against inflation in Ohio, General Garfield by his great strength and courage in tariff, currency and banking contests, created for themselves a reputation that made them the men for the hour. Not rarely he who seeks

faithful and patient man who merely strives to "do the duty that lies nearest him" on every occasion finds that the Nation has come to know and trust him. In nine months of a year of great activity men may place themselves clearly among the foremost whose merits are now unknown or denied. It will be possible to form a much more rational opinion about Presidential nominations next year, when we have seen how certain men at Washington and elsewnere conduct themselves during the next fall and winter.

A NATIONAL NEGRO CONVENTION. The leading colored men of the country are not disposed to take part in Frederick Douglass's proposed National Convention to consider the grievances of their race. They have discovered that the cure for such social annoyances is to be found in their own individual acts-not in congresses and windy verbiage. With all the disabilities and injustice which the race has borne, and still bears, there are men belonging to it in both South and North who from the condition of slaves have become wealthy and educated members of the professions, merchants, brokers, and tradesmen. There are large numbers of freedmen owning and tilling their own farms in both sections, who send their children to schools and colleges as good as those of the whites. These people know that some of their success was due to pour-parlers or to grumbling, but to steady honest work. They may feel keenly the social ostracism of their children and the difficulty of pushing them to working places in shops, offices, etc. But they have too much self-respect to comp ain of social slights, and too much sense not to see that admission to any working foothold is not to be gained by clamor but by proving themselves fit for it.

There is nothing to hinder any c lored youth from becoming a doctor, lawyer, clergyman or politician, if he chooses that trade. There is nothing to hinder him from opening a shop, or doing the work of any handicraftsman. It is true, custom and patronage may come slowly, but it certainly wili come if he deserves it. There is no reason why white customers should refuse to buy their shoes or sugar, or to employ as clerks the men whom they now prefer should shave them and cater for their dinners. But they must be persuaded that they can keep book and make shoes as skilfully as they can flourish the razor or cook. "My race," says a colored man who has bimself succeeded beyond the limits of the majority of white men, "fail not so much from any disability under which they now labor, as from want of thoroughness, persistence and energy." The man who has these three golden keys will not spend his time in lamenting his social grievances, and will care little whether his name be spelt with a big or

THE STRIKE, AND STRIKES IN GENERAL. It is necessary to go back to first principles once more. The strike of telegraph workers will be misunderstood, both by the strikers and the public, and a just result will thereby be delayed or prevented, unless there is close attention to the principles which govern all employers and all workers in the proper exercise of their rights. The great railroad strike, a few years ago, with its enormous loss of property and injury to the interests of individuals and corporations, was caused by failure to regard those principles. Public sympathy at that time, greatly misled at first because the companies were represented as cruel and grasping monopolies, was presently turned by the wrongs and outrages perpetrated by the strikers or those associated with them. So disregard of law, of equity, or of public interests, by companies or by strikers, may in this instance affect public opinion powerfully. Thus far the strikers have behaved themselves in an orderly and lawful manner, and with scarcely an exception have abstained from any injury to property. Strict adherence to that course will go far to secure for them a fair appreciation of any claims that are really just. In 1877, the corporations hastwho last Sunday so heartlessly repudiated their of preparation, its sane and sober men immedi- ened a restoration of business to its accustomed old favorite, Denis Kearney, will find little to ately confront a few stubborn facts. The first channels by showing a readiness to remove real grievances, while resisting unjust demands or dictation by secret leagues. If the telegraph

companies meet the difficulty in the same spirit,

they will go far to gais public approval. Every employer, whether an individual, a firm, or a "soulless monopoly," has a right to buy labor at the lowest rate attainable. Every worker has an equal right to get as much as he can for his labor. If the worker thinks he can get better pay by relusing to work without it, he has that right. The result will prove whether there are or are not other persons canable and willing to do the same work for less than he demands. If there are, his strike was foolish, and his temporary loss will not be compensated by subsequent gain. So every employer, when asked to pay higher wages, has a clear right to decline if he believes that he can get the same service performed without paying more. The result will prove whether his judgment of the state of the labor market is correct. If it is not, he will lose money and public sympathy. But it is a crime against civilized society for either party to seek a false decision of the controversy by means of threats, force, or lawless destruction of property. The railroad employes put themselves wholly in the wrong in 1877, the moment they resorted to such means. It was a confession that, but for threats and force, their places could be filled. In that respect, the telegraph operators have acted more wisely as well as more bonorably.

Any league which binds every member to demand whatever a majority of its members may demand is an offence against society. It destroys the freedom of the laberer, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of the employer. The incompetent and shiftless are apt to get control of such organizations, with those who, having no families, bear less than their proportion of the burdens of civilized society. To permit a majority thus composed to dictate to the men of family, of care, thrift, sober habits, and sincere desire to improve in efficiency, is to degrade labor. On the other hand, men who voluntarily agree matchey wish to stop work unless they can have increased pay for it, if they exercise no compulsion over others who do not want to stop, have a perfect right to associate themselves in order to secure unity of action, and to be represented by chosen leaders or committees. The assence of the objection of civilized society to Trades-Unionism is not that the men organize to give strength to a mutual desire, but that they deny and destroy the freedom of choice which is the right of every laborer as of every employer. It will soon appear whether in this respect the Telegraphers' Brotherhood has given or does give freedom of choice to its members. If not, it is an engine of injustice to its members and to society.

The public has rights to be considered. It has the right to have its services regularly and promptly performed. That means that neither employer nor employed shall wantonly disturb public business, when a reasonable decision can be otherwise effected. Persons who make a strike, thereby disturbing public business, without first taking all reasonable means to secure satisfaction, put themselves in the wrong. It cannot be said that the telegraph operators per-

Wooljey put it, drops far behind, while the demands had been formulated, nothing like adequate time was given for their consideration, nor was any satisfactory evidence submitted to the company that these demands were made by any considerable number of its employes. Who would have his own rights respected must respect the rights of others.

It does not answer to say that the company had long known that some changes were demanded. Some changes it may have been prepared to make, but the changes demanded were considered by many uninterested persons and by some of the men themselves excessive and unreasonable. Perhaps they were not; perhaps the public cannot well judge; but in any case of possible doubt, it was the duty of those making the demand to give proper time for consideration and some evidence that the employes were in a measure represented by them. Nor was it at all impossible to meet the company on its own ground, by submitting individual cases to the committee appointed to hear complaints. Test cases, representing each class of workers, could have been made and frankly submitted as test cases, with evidence that a large number of operators desired the same increase on the same grounds, and would consider the decision in these cases as applicable to others of the same class. In short, it was not impossible to reach some compromise, at least, and neither the public nor the operators themselves can judge whether it would have been satisfactory, because the proper means to find out what would have been conceded were not taken. In choosing this course, the operators deprived themselves of a part of the public approval which would have been valuable to them.

The public will learn with dismay that a resident of Denver, Colorado, has spoken in an unkind and even violent manner to ex-Senator Tabor. The people of Denver, by whom the ex-Senator is so much beloved and admired, were evidently startled and shocked. When he expressed the belief that the person who had used intemperate language against him really wanted to kill him, and suggested that he should have police protection, the chief of the force promptly said the whole of it would be put under his command if he needed it. There is a warmth of exaggeration in this which suggests to the cynical observer the energetic play of Western humor, but it was really the fervor of devotion to a popular idol. The fact is that no man ever made

so deep an impression in so short a period

of public life as Mr. Tabor. Twenty-eight days in the United States Senate brought him almost as much fame as the same number of years might to other men. It is true that he made no speeches. While other men were chattering about the tariff and internal revenue, he held his peace. Greatness is silent. But his diamond sleeve-buttons left an impress upon the legislation of his country which will not disappear until the scratches on the Senator's desk are varnished over; and as for his night-gowns, which were not of course worn in debate, and were in one sense unofficial, why everybody knows that there never were such night-gowns in the Senate before, even in the days of Webster and Clay. In his private character, too, the Senator was seen to be extremely lovable. His willingness to be married twice in spite of the rule of his Church that death only shall grant divorce showed a desire to do all he could to cultivate the domestic virtues. His concealment from the Washington priest of the fact that both himself and his proposed wife had been divorced was an illustration of his rare delicacy. Probably nothing would annoy a priest more than a request to marry a divorced person-except a request to marry two divorced persons. Therefore the Senator spared his feelings. And the Senator's invitation to a brother Senator, also about to be united in matrimony, to bring his "woman," and join the Colorado Senator and his "woman" in a trip across the Continent that shouldn't " cost him a cent," was given in a spirit of knightly courtesy, although it was expressed in a slightly unconventional

If ex-Senator Tabor were a Southern editor, we would say that he intended to fight a duel. The quarrel seems to have been all because a tenant of Tabor's allowed a back from a badtempered citizen's livery-stable to stand in front of his place. The ex-Senator objected, and was then fiercely abused by the citizen with a bad temper. The ex-Senator at once began to get as far away from his antagonist as possible. This is the Southern editor's way exactly. The two Richmond editors, who did fight a duel, did it; and the Texas editor who didn't, did it. After withdrawing to his room in his hotel, which is again the Southern editor's way, the ex-Senator sent for the police. Here is a little variation. As a rule the Southern editor first announces that he intends to fight a duel, and then communicates privately with the police. The fact that the ex-Senator says nothing about fighting a duel shows that he is in bitter earnest. A proud and sensitive nature like his cannot be used to mop up the floor, so to speak, with impunity. He should be watched and his life spared to his two families and the State which made him a Senator. But if he will fight, let bim rabe himself, like a Roman, in a twobundred-and-fifty-dollar night-gown, and die, if he must, with his boots and his steeve-but-

A HINT TO BUILDERS. Here is an idea for the tens of thousands of

nature-loving city people who are rearing pasteboard villas on every sea beach and mountain top. The ubiquitous Queen Anne cottage is becoming almost as much of a horror to the traveller as the frantic adjuration to Buy Jones's Hendrake Pills. Why not let Queen Anne sleep, and build loghouses? A log-house is warm in winter and cool in summer. It is unpretentious, cheap, and, if modelled after the uncient Norwegian dwelling, highly picturesque. Timber houses from Norway are now imported into England, the abundance of forests and low rates of labor making them cheap. The beams of the second story project over the lower, and the ends of these heavy timbers with the arches of the porches and roofs are carved heavily. The entire house is constructed of wood, the wainscoting being of the richly tinted native deals, and the floors of oak, polished and varnished. But instead of the flimsy card-board edifice in which Americans with their inexhaustible wealth of forests delight, the Norwegian house is broad, solid, richly carved, its varied exterior giving fine effects of light and shade, and when set among trees it offers the type of a heartsome, enduring home.

Behind the Democratic demand, "turn the rascals out," is a thoroughly sincere, earnest and able appe-

" A man of my standing and character," observed Mr. Denis Kearney, in the course ot his last angry tirade. As a conscious reformer Mr. Kearney may not be a success, but as an unconscious humorist, judging from this remark, he has a great future be-

Just as the public interest in the sword that fell from the sky into the heart of Ulster County begins sensibly to flag, and the Bowery showman that loaned the weapon begins to demand its return to his museum, a fine large mastodon is unearthed in Onendaga County, Onendaga, it will be remembered, was the birthplace of the Cardiff Giant.

The demand of the St. Louis colored convention that hereafter negro shall always be spelled with a pomattox the Democratic partly mostly spelled patriotism with an uncommonly small p.

The Syracuse Courier quotes approvingly the remark that " the Speakership of the next House can be easily settled by the election of the Hon. Samuel S. Cox." It is strange that this capital idea should never have suggested itself to Mr. Randall. A recent number of The London Spectator contains

a strong editorial protest against the destruction of Ningars. A foreign nation has aptly been called a contemporaneous posterity," Hence by perusing The Spectator's article the citizens of this State can form a pretty accurate idea of the nature of the judgment that the New-Yorkers of the future would pronounce upon them if they refused or neglected to restore and preserve the wonder of the world that is within their border. Our contemporary doubtless voices the feeling of all Englandand of all civilization outside of New-York, for that matter-when it declares: "That Niagara, probably the most gigantic natural phenomenon in the world, apparently so immutable that it has become the favorite symbol of eternity whose very name is said to have passed unchanged into every language spoken by civilized mankind-that Nisgara, of all things under the sun, can be in any danger of man, seems simply incredible." And yet the danger of such destruction for some years has been imminent, and even now, we regret to say, unless the Commissioners appointed under the bill of last winter adopt the most comprehensive of the propositions before them, it will be only partially averted. The Spectator, it is interesting to note, is in accord with the enlightened and progressive entiment in this State in regard to the policy that ought to be pursued. That is to say, it favors Mr. Vaux's suggestion of a reservation ample enough to protect all the scenery that can properly be called the Falls scenery. On this point it cogently remarks: "A common error is to suppose that the Falls themselves constitute the chief interest of Niagara. Nothing could be more mistaken; the Falls are merely one of the constituent parts of the whole spectacle. The rapids, the islands, the cataract, the chasm below the cataract, the whirlpool rapids, the basin of the whirlpool-all these are in cluded, in Niagara." This would seem to be the only intelligent view possible of - hat constitutes Niagara, and nevertheless it is seriously proposed in some quarters to provide a reservation which shall provide merely for the preservation and restoration of the scenery about the Falls proper. Another meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday and although no decision was reached in regard to the boundaries of the reservation a grewing feeling was developed in favor of the liberal policy. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, is an excellent motto for the Commissioners.

Oscar Wilde calls the American girl "an oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense." The American girl is more terse in her characterizations. She calls Mr. Wilde a donkey.

The philosophers at Concord yesterday went calmly on with their discussions as if no such thing egraph strike was in progress. turbed them most was a new word which Professor James introduced to stand for "the extreme of consciousness," "Psychous" is what he calls it. So far as the unphilosophical world is able to grasp the points presented in the discussion, it will b likely to stick to the old term-" feeling."

Ex-Governor Harriman, of New-Hampshire, who has just been stricken with paralysis, was a Universalist preacher before the war, and gave up his church to command a regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He used to be considered the abjest stump-speaker in the State.

Nichans's model for a statue of Garfield for the State of Ohio is flaished. It represents the statesman in the act of addressing an audience, standing erect, with the right foot advanced, the right hand thrust into his bosom, and the lett grasping a glove, hanging easily at his side. At his feet are a scroll, books, and a laurel wreath.

While visiting the White Mountains last week Mr. P. T. Barnum went to the top of Mount Washington. It was a fine day and the scene was unusually impressive, and the famous showman gazed about, long, in silent adviration. Then he drew a telegraph blank from his pocket and pencilled this message to a friend: "I am at the top of Mount Washington. It is the second greatest show on earth."

Mr. Alcott, who is now nearly eighty-four years old, has read during his tedious illness much of the correspondence between Carlyle and Emerson. His sight and hearing continue good, and he endures his sickness with cheerful screnity. He can now stand on his paralyzed leg, but cannot walk nor can he make effective use of his right arm, which was also paralyzed. On Sunday last he went on the street, in his wheel-chair, for the first time

Mme. Olympe Andouard relates that she once met the late Abd-el-Kader in Cairo, as she was on her way to visit the Suez Caual, whither, also, he was going. "I asked him," she says, "it he did not speak French a little. His reply, through his interpreter, was that he did not understand one word of French. We took our seats in the car, and he continued to converse through his interpreter. . . . On board the vessel which was to bring us to Ismailia the interpreter fell asleep; and I chatted with my companions. I remarked that the Emir seemed very anniable; that his face was really handsome, and that his gaze possessed a strange charm. Then we began to talk about his past life, his wives, his we began to talk about his past life, his wives, his young nephew, whose eyes were so arient and whose month was so sensous—really, we said awful things among ourselves. Grave as a bronze image the Emir watched us, calm and impassive. The passage lasted eight hours. As we were about to leave, Abd-el-Kader ouered me his arm to assist me to where the dromedaries were waiting for us. On the way he said in excellent French: "Well, madame, I trust the trip has not tired von too much?" A thunderbolt could not have startled me more! He had heard all we were saving! "Ab, that is treachery," I gasped. "You see, he replied, "I do not speak French perfectly; and I hold that whatever a man does should be done perfectly or not at all. So, I do not speak French... And let me tell you my nephew understands French.

GENERAL NOTES.

The pension granted by the Italian Governsent to Pius IX and constantly declined by him is to be devoted to reclaiming the Roman marshes, the heirs of the late Pontiff having lost the suit which they brought to obtain possession of it.

Decoration Day was generally observed in Honolulu as a heliday, and under the direction of a Post of the Grand Army flowers were scattered over the graves of Union soldiers who have been buried in Hawaitan capital since the close of the war. At the grave of Major Bates Dickinson the Rev. Mr. Cruzan de livered a memorial address in the presence of the United States Minister, the United States Consul, eight officers of the Hartford, which had arrived that morning from Hilo, the King's Ministers and a large concourse of

It remained for Valentine Yeske, an insane convict in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, to devise a w and original mode of attempting suicide. Obtaining a large iron speen from the dining-room, on Tuesday rning, he made a strenuous effort to swallow it, but failing in that he forced it down his throat with such arrived Yeake was lying on his back speechless, his eyes rolling and his mouth extended to its utmost capacity. He had evidently found the spoon unpalatable, for he did what he could to accelerate the process of extracting it, which was finally accomplished. Yeake is now antiering from a species of sore turout which chlorate of potach won't cure.

During the war a Masonic lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., was sacked and among the articles carried off was the sliver level of a Sentor Warden, which was undoubtedly used by Washington, who was a member of the lodge. This interesting weapon was deposited among the archives of Integrity Lodge, of Philadelphia, by Captain Warren J. Young, a former member, together with a memorandum stating that it was to be returned to the Fredericksburg lodge "after the State of Virginia, as a whole, ceases to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States." The reite was overlooked until a few weeks ago, when a newly elected secretary discovered it, and, atter a fraternal correspondence with his Soutnern brettren, returned it to them.

Since the recent fatal accident on the New-England Railroad, caused by the forgetfulness of Welch, company for employing a boy in such a responsible position. On Wednesday last two officials of the road

testified before the Coroner who is investigating the accident that the best operators are those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. W. W. Currier, trainmaster of the Providence division, even asserted that, with the exception of Weich, he had never known an operator between seventeen and twenty-nee to be the means of causing an accident; and J. W. Hyndman, chief train-despatcher of the Western and Springfield divisions, placed an equally high value upon the services of boys.

An aged negro clergyman of the Baptist faith, named Audrew Jackson Carter, brought suit on Tuesday in the Justice's Court, at Esharice, S. C., to recover \$25 claimed to be due from Pinkney Cayson, a white man. The defendant's lawyer took occasion to denounce colored preachers in general as great rascals, and, being a Methodist himself, to condemn the Baptists with special emphasis. The plaintiff's lawyer followed with a vigorous defence and closed by invoking a particular blessing upon the gray head of his client. This was more than the Rev. Andrew Jackson Carter could bear with composure, and falling upon his knees he ex-claimed, "Let us jine in pra'r!" Judge, lawyers and spectators sat in silent ammaement while the aged darky veciferated a fervent petition. When he had resumed his seat the Court rendered judgment in his favor.

Nearly 200 descendants of Rebekah Nurse, who was hanged as a witch in 1692, assembled at the ancient homestead of their unfortunate ancestor in Salem on Wednesday to pay a plous tribute to her memory. Mrs. Nurse was seventy years old when super-stition sent her to the gallows. She was the mother of eight children and a woman of lovely character. She was acquitted once, and after her conviction she was re-prieved by the Governor, but "certain friends" induced him to withdraw the reprieve, and on June 19, 1602, she suffered martyrdom on Gallows Hill, probably on the spot now known as Witch Square. The province resdered reparation in 1711, when the Ger ordered that the magnificent recompense of \$25 be paid to the seven beirs of "Rebekah Nurse, who suffered." The old homestead is described by The Boston Advertiser as a two-and-a-half-story mansion, with old-fashioned lean-to and gabled roof. "It stands to-day," says The lean-to and gabled root. "It stands to-day," says rac addressizer, "unidway between Pine and Collins statue the old Tapley carpet factory. The timbers are of oak and the rafters of he wissplings. The roof is boarded lengthwise, and a mammoth enimney occupies the centre of the house. With the exception of a modern addition in the rear, the nouse is apparently unchanged in apparance since the date of its crection, about the year 1630, and stands as it stood in the dark days of 1692."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Reports are current in Maryland that Governor Hamilton of that State will soon break openly with the Democratic party and "set up for himself." A ublic meeting, it is said, will be held in Baltimore next week at which the Governor will accounce his luteutions. Mr. Hamilton is supposed to desire a renomina tion, but his course while in office has made him obnox ious to some of the party bosses, and they naturally desire a man in the Governorship who will be more sus-servient to their wishes. If Governor Hamiton really takes the stand he is reported to be about to assume, it will probably be the death blow to Democratic supre-macy in Maryland for the present. The party is already spitt into several factions and is no condition to bear any

According to Congressman Townshend, of Illinois, the Democrats propose to begin a campaign organst the tariff early in the next Congress, and keep it up late. He thinks it is the paramount issue not only for this year but for the next. In this agitation of the subject Mr. Townshead says the Democrats will have the support of the West and South, both of which sections are dissatisfied with the tariff of last winter. He feels equally sure that with the tariff of last winter. He sees equally sure that the next Democratic National Convention will declare distinctly for a tariff for revenue only. If Mr. Townshend will visit the sage of Greyetone he will doubtless return home and coo its genuly about a tariff "for revenue only" as Mr. Watterson does since he visited that

The attitude of the South is important to Mr. Tilden if he designs to enter the Presidential race again. Without the hearty support of the Democracy in that section he would have no hope of an election if he should succeed in getting the nomination. The declaration of The Charleston News, therefore, that the South had become disgusted with Mr. Tilden, and that even Ben "Butler was preferred to him in some quarters, was significant. The Atlanta Constitution, however, strives to correct this statement by saying that the South still trusts in Tilden, and would support sime carnestly if nominated. As tuese are two representative papers of the South there will be some doubt as to which comes nearest to staring the situation correctly. But it is probable that the Atlanta paper has the right

The Speakership contest has probably resolved itself into a fight between a majority of the Democratic party on one side and Mr. Watterson on the other side. The latter ignores all the indications that point piainly to Mr. Randall's election, and insists that se must not be chosen to the position. In so many words Mr. Watterson says that Randall "cannot have wild in his statements. Inevitable defeat looms up before him and naturally makes him angry. His effort to dictate to the Democratic party will probably end in asignominious a defeat as did his effort to soat Tilden in the Presidential chair in 1877, when he wanted to call for 100,000 Kentuckians to undertake

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, makes free list and reducing the duties upon others to a revenue oasis. In the second place he will insist upon free ships and a revision of the navigation laws. Next he is going to get back all the land not earned by the railroad cor porations to which it aas been granted. His fourth endeavor will be to aboilsa tas Internal Revenue Bareau entirely, and compel the Castom House officers to perentirely, and compel the Custom House officers to per-form its duties. To reduce the manner of public officers and the expenditure of public money to the lowest prac-ticable point will be his fifth object. In the eixen and seventh place he will itsist upon an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for educational purposes, and for "full" appropriations for the Mississippi River. With these seven labors upon his shoulders it is not surprising that Mr. blackboarn does not talk hopefully about his chances of getting elected to the speakership.

PUBLIC OPINION.

WHAT TROUBLES THE OHIO DEMOCRATS. George Hoadiy wili find it uncommonly hard to run against a law making taxes small in a year when bad business prevents profits from being large.

NOTHING NEW ABOUT THE DENS DEMOCRACY. Mr. Tilden is squarely on the track for 1884, MR. Hitten is squarely on the track for 1854, who has signs indicating that he will receive a great deal of encouragement. This leads us to remark that there is nothing new about this kind of Democracy. And while on this topic we might inquire what becomes of the statement of certain newspaper correspondents—who receivly crawing turning in the pieker-frace at Greystone—that "under no conditions" would Mr. Hidou accept the nomination? Can it be possible that Mr. Hid den neglected to conflict in these gentlement.

A GRATUITOUS SNEER.
From The Providence Journal (Rep.)
It was the prompt sheer and ready jest of It was the prompt sheer and ready jest of the Democratic press, when it was an nonneed that Secretary Chandler had gone to Concord to be present at the bedshe of his dying mother, that it was the mere subterfuge of an uniceting and selfish politician, who whence to push the candidacy for the senatorship in person. They knew nothing about the condition of Mex. Chandler, and did not take the trouble to inquire in their course eagerness to make a point against a political opponent, or to show a flippant wit. The stroke of deal in the midst of their ribaidry must have a sovering effect upon those who have a way gentlemantly institucts at all, and lead to concrition and apology. In not it is not always sate to assume caschood and trickery in a positical opponent, or to jest with the tragedies of life, simply because it is desired to throw discredit upon mm or compass his deteat. In this case there was no occasion whatever for an exense on the part of Secretary Chandler for engaging in a contest to gradily an honorable amoliton, and the assumption that he works use an unnecessary and unfeeling deceit was an evidence of that unfatrices are mailed too often exhibited in political controversy.

AN "INSIDE" VIEW OF NEW-YORK POLITICS.

AN "INSIDE" VIEW OF NEW YORK POLITICS.

From The Chicago Times.

A well-known ex-United States judge, of New York, and a condidental friend of Samuel J. Titiden, was at the frement founce, and with the provision that his name be not used, he havored a reporter for The Times with an increasing hisde view into Now York pointed. "You may state authoritatively," said he, " that Mr. Titiden will be a candidate, and you may also say, histografic in may sound a little strange, that John Kelly will be one of his most zealous supporters."

"But It is generally supposed that Kelly is one of his most bitter enemies."

"Personally, he is. Aside from the devil, there is probably no one who is so thoroughly despised by the Tammany leader as Samned J. Tilleen. But if his sataric majesty has the power to isopire sear in the boson of Joan Kelly, Mr. Tilden possesses a many-fold greater power in the same direction, the has min absolutely under his thumb, and can dictate terms at his own swed will. You see, Kelly is king on the little island, and thereby controls a patronage of about \$4.0.000,004. To retain that position is his sole amoutton, ile does not care a fig who is President so long as he remains undistanted, and although apparently wholy engrossed in political strife he is interested in politics only that has a bearing upon Joan Kelly as the Tammany king. For a long time Kelly has been fighting Tilden, but the latter has been quietly weaving a net about his court first his soll is his own, until he has first obtained permission from Greystone. Tilden and his first obtained permission from Greystone. Finden and his friends have been gradually working among the toilowing of Kelly until, excepting the Irish, the cutire sinn element of New York Chy are as faithful in their allegiance to Tilden as ever